

A few slips have been noticed in looking through the pages, as *Tulipa Celliana* (p. 178) for *Celsiana*, Alexander Brown (p. 61) for Braun; on page 67 a given figure, E, is assigned to two different authors; on page 102 "nearly amœboid parasites" should, of course, be *merely*, and *Synchitrium decipiens*, Fries, appears as "*discipens*" (p. 37), &c.

Dr. Margaret Ferguson's paper is given up to a detailed account of her researches on a topic on which she has already published good work. The different scale of the two works now under notice may be gauged by the fact that here 141 pages are devoted to what is compressed into less than 6 pages of Dr. Mottier's paper.

In both the modern slipshod method of reference to literature is employed, namely, that of giving the author and an abbreviation for the year, as ('01) for 1901. It is a real grievance that if these references are to be checked the page is not supplied also, for the plan here followed is that of flinging a bulky paper at the reader and bidding him discover for himself where the statement cited is to be found. It is this easy writing that makes hard reading, and those who have been trained in an older and perhaps more careful school, revolt at this offhand method, now too much in vogue.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

November 9th, 1904.—J. E. Marr, Sc.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

Mr. E. T. NEWTON, in exhibiting, by permission of the Director of H.M. Geological Survey, a specimen of *Fayolia* near to *Fayolia grandis*, found by Dr. L. Moysey of Nottingham in the Coal-Measures of Ilkeston (Derbyshire), pointed out that *Fayolia* was first described by Profs. Renault & Zeiller in 1884, in their monograph on the 'Houiller de Commeny.' In 1894 Mr. Seward described the first British specimen, from Northumberland, in the Leeds 'Naturalist,' but thought that it was not a plant. There was some resemblance to certain spiral egg-cases of Elasmobranchs; but Dr. Günther was unwilling to accept the Northumberland fossil as the egg-case of a fish. Mr. Kidston had not yet seen the specimen now exhibited; but, from a sketch, he recognized its relation to *Fayolia*. At present, there was still uncertainty as to the exact nature of this fossil.

The following communications were read:—

1. 'Notes on Upper Jurassic Ammonites, with Special Reference to Specimens in the University Museum, Oxford: II.' By Miss Maud Healey.

This paper gives a redescription of the types of *Cardioceras vertebrale*, Sow., *C. scarbrugense*, Y. & B., *C. cordatum*, Sow., and

C. excavatum, Sow., and their varieties. Four varieties of the first, nine of the second, three of the third and fourth, are defined, and a description is given of a new species of *Cardioceras* belonging to the same group. Notes on species allied to the group and on others which have been wrongly confused with it are added. These species are so closely connected by innumerable transitional forms that their limits cannot be definitely fixed. The term 'species' is therefore used as equivalent to Prof. J. W. Gregory's *circulus*: 'It includes a number of "forms," which vary along lines radiating outward from a central type. Some of the members farthest removed from the centre may be within the range of another *circulus*, for the different *circuli* may overlap or be connected by an indefinite series of individuals.' Each *circulus* is made up of *subcirculi* or varieties, and several *circuli* make up a group which need not necessarily correspond with a genus. *C. cordatum* is retained as the name of the whole group, although the type is a most unsatisfactory little specimen from the Corallian of Shotover.

2. 'On the Occurrence of *Elephas meridionalis* at Dewlish (Dorset). Second communication: Human agency suggested.' By the Rev. Osmond Fisher, M.A., F.G.S.

This paper is in continuation of one published by the Author in 1888. The site in which the elephant-remains were found is a narrow trench, examined to a depth of 12 feet in places, with nearly-vertical sides, a smooth, chalk-bottom, and an abrupt end. It was not a fault or a stream-course, and it was partly filled with fine dust-like sand which may have been wind-borne. The trench cuts diagonally across the scarp; and, even if it could be accounted for by natural agencies, it is difficult to explain how it happened that so many elephants fell into it. The Author points out that in Africa elephants are caught by the natives in pitfalls of similar character constructed on the tracks leading to watercourses. This trench is in a corresponding position with regard to a stream, and it is suggested as possible that the trench may have been of human origin. There is, however, no conclusive evidence elsewhere that man was contemporary with *Elephas meridionalis*, which is characteristic of the Pliocene Age.

November 23rd, 1904.—J. E. Marr, Sc.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

'On an Ossiferous Cavern of Pleistocene Age at Hoe-Grange Quarry, Longcliffe, near Brassington (Derbyshire).' By Henry Howe Arnold-Bemrose, M.A., F.G.S., and Edwin Tulley Newton, F.R.S., V.P.G.S.

During quarrying-operations in Hoe-Grange limestone-quarry in April 1902 the workmen broke into a cavern. The discovery was

first made known to the writers by Mr. J. Ward, of the Cardiff Museum, but the news of mammalian bones being found soon spread, and many of the remains were carried away. An arrangement to work the cave systematically was made, with the permission of the owner, Major Nicholson, and it has now been entirely worked out, the results being given in the present paper.

The quarry is situated near the top of the plateau, at about 1100 feet above Ordnance-datum. The cave is evidently a master-joint in the limestone, enlarged by water, and, besides being a swallow-hole, has served as a hyæna-den. The large number of mammalian remains found includes lion, hyæna, rhinoceros, *Elephas*, and other Pleistocene forms; but, besides these, there were numerous bones and teeth of fallow-deer, mixed with the Pleistocene remains at all horizons in the cave. The physical conditions are such as to preclude, as the Authors think, any idea of a redeposition of the bones at any date subsequent to the Pleistocene Period; and it is concluded, therefore, that the fallow-deer (*Cervus dama*) was a Pleistocene species, although hitherto supposed to be a much later introduction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Chelonethi. By C. J. WIRTH, Copenhagen.

By an oversight, which I greatly regret, the names *Chelifer punctatus*, Keys., and *Ch. brevidigitatus*, Keys., have been confused in my paper "On *Chelonethi* &c." in the January number of the 'Annals.' I have not examined *Ch. brevidigitatus*, as stated on p. 112, but *Ch. punctatus*; the former species is not in the collections of the British Museum, only the latter. The remarks on "*Chelifer brevidigitatus*, Keys. 1885 (3), pp. 48-49, tab. iv. figs. 6-6c," consequently refer to *Ch. punctatus*, Keys. 1885 (3), pp. 45-46, tab. iv. figs. 3-3c.

Owing to the same confusion of the names, "*a*¹⁷ and *b*¹⁷" in the synopsis (p. 97) must be altered to

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| <i>a</i> ¹⁷ . Hairs of the tergites within a distinct white spot; hind higher than broad, distinctly longer than fingers | <i>punctatus</i> , Keys. |
| <i>b</i> ¹⁷ . Hairs not situated in distinct white spots | <i>brevidigitatus</i> , Keys. |

An indistinctly written Museum label caused the locality for *Ideoroncus mexicanus*, Bks., to be wrongly given on p. 130. It should be "Chantilly, Windward side of Grenada, West Indies." On p. 139, fourth line from bottom, for "sternite" read "segment."